EDUCATION IN JAPAN

Everybody Below the Age of 30 Can Read and Write.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

USE OF THE MAILS AS AN INDICA.

Provisions Intended for the Russians at Port Arthur Held Up at Nagasaki -Losses in the War.

TION OF INTELLIGENCE.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star and Chicago Record-Herald.

TOKYO. July 27, 1904. Everybody in Japan below the age of thirty can read and write. The older generation, who grew up before the days of non schools, are not so accomplished, the woods of the interior in obedience to conscription law who can scarcely write Conscripts who cannot read and write are looked down upon by their no credit to their country. I am told, however, that illiterates of the conscript age are extremely rare. No young man or woman in Japan has any excuse for illiteracy. Schools are numerous and within reach of all, although in the country boys and girls of ten or twelve years of age often walk as many miles a day between their homes and the schoolhouses.

The attendance upon the public schools in Japan is remarkable. In 1992 the average attendance was 5,625,000 out of a population of about 44,000,000. This is an increase from 3.200,313 in 1894. Since the latter date the number of public schools in Japan has inreased from 25,404 to 29,325, and the number of teachers from 67,688 to 110,104. It is quite remarkable, too, that 90 per cent of chers are men and more than 70 per cent of the pupils are boys. The number of girls in attendance in the public schools is increasing rapidly, however, and within a year or two their full proportion of the population will be represented on the rolls. The number of girls in attendance has increased from 978,746 to 1,600,388 since 1894.

Higher Education.

The increase in facilities for higher education is also remarkable. There are fiftyfour normal schools, 297 technical schools and sixty-nine high-class schools or seminaries for girls, and the number of pupils in the latter has increased from 3,798 to 17,215 since 1896. The number of young women in the normal schools has increased from 872 to 2.674 and in the technical schools from 1.828 to 3.657 during the same time which shows it. time, which shows the growth of the popuof higher education among women, And there has been a similar increase all around. The number of students in the professional schools in Japan has advanced from 8,741 to 14,574 since 1806, and in the

technical schools from 14,744 to 34,666.

No country in the world, not even France or Germany, is so well supplied with technical institutions. For the education of for example, there are altogether nine, including one for training musicians, another for cavalry, another for artillery, and so on. The navy has six of different grades for different purposes, including a hool of naval construction

and the other at Kloto. The emperor was present at the graduation exercises at the ormer the other day and presented the de-In Tokyo University last year there students, and the faculty consists of 254 professors, of whom seventy-teen are foreigners. The Kioto University is a comparatively new institution, having been established in 1898, but it already has a faculty of ninety-three and 641 students. The number of students in attendance upon the colleges and universities of Japan this year exceeds 35,000, an increase from 16.761 since 1897. There are schools for every specialty, for agriculture, for telegraphy, for commerce and music and art, all sus-tained by the government. The appropriations by parliament for educational pur-poses last year amounted to 42,584,194 yena ven being 50 cents in our money.

Use of the Mails. The post office is a good index of the in-

telligence of the people. Last year the post office department of Japan handled 213,956,370 letters and 488,890,744 post cards; a total of 702,847,117, or an average of fifteen for every man, woman and child in the empire. The department also handled 150,-553,764 newspapers, and 17,674,659 telegrams were sent over the government lines. The letters sent to foreign countries were 6.787,schools are now recognized

on an equality with government schools, at least as many of them as conform to the laws, which require regular reports, financial and otherwise, to the minister of edu-cation and regular inspections by the of-ficials of that department. It is also re-quired that the students have a certain amount of military training and devote a certain number of hours each week to cer-tain studies. Formerly the teaching of religion and religious exercises were prohib-ited in all schools under the care of the government, and that law is still on the statute books, but it is a dead letter. The department of education never inquires into missionary school comply with other rearian instruction and have as many religious exercises as they like.

or tweive years ago deprived the missionary chools of all official privileges, seem to have abandoned the crusade, and make no effort to secure the enforcement of the law. This gives the missionary schools equal adare not subject to military service as long as they are engaged in regular study; they are eligible to appointments in the govern-ment service, and their diplomas admit

Provisions Intended for Russians.

Down at Nagasaki, stored carefully away in warehouses, is a vast quantity of American timed meats-beef, tongue, hams, before the war was declared, and was paid for, so we assume, by the Russian govern-It was consigned to Russian agents in Port Arthur, but, for obvious reasons, could not be delivered. The Japanese have

Large quantities of military stores, in-cluding guns and ammunition, shipped from Europe to Port Arthur and other places in Manchuria, have been held up at Hong-kong, Shanghal and Klachou. Most of them came from Germany, and a considerable quantity from France. While we were at Hongkong some months several Ger-man steamers were unloading guns, machinery for the repair of warships and ammunition and ordnance at Knowlton, in Hongkong bay, not daring to carry such cargoes any further for fear of capture. The Japanese know where all of this war material has been stored, and are keeping very close track of it, so that it shall not get any farther. Russia has set them several important precedents. The Russian fleet has seized vessels loaded with coal. nerchandise which they insist is contra-The rallway material was intended for Korea, but the Russians have seen pleased to pretend that it was on its

way to Manchuria. The largest bill the Japanese have had to pay to foreign countries since the war began was for coal. Between the 1st of Jan-uary and the 30th of June the government imported 750,000 tons of coal from England at an average cost of \$5 a ton, in addition to burning 300,000 tons a month from its

Japanese War Losses.

You can see military funerals every day in the week in every city in the country, for the casualites on the Japanese side thus far have been enormous. It is asserted that more pitched battles have been fought and more men have been killed, wounded and growned during the six months since the You can see military funerals every day

war between Russia and Japan began than ever before in any international conflict. The Japanese losses on the field of battle have been already more than 8,000 killed, and the Russian loss is estimated at a third greater, while both sides have had gun-boats, cruisers and battle ships go down with all on board. The bodies of all Jap-anese soldiers killed in battle are cremated and the ashes are sent home to the friends of the dead, so far as possible. A firm of contractors is furnishing the medical department with thousands of dainty little cedar boxes in which they can be forwarded by messenger, by express or by mail. The most common way is to send them from Manchuria by transport to the head-quarters of the medical department at Shimonoseke, the extreme westernmost port of Japan, where they are dispatched by parcel post. If the name and address of the family are not known, the dust is sent to the mayor of the town or village from which the dead man came, and he is in-structed to deliver it. If the friends are not found, or if the deceased left no near relatives, the funeral ceremony is conducted under the auspices of the municipal government, for the Japanese, like other orientals, are very particular in paying re-spect to the dead

Wherever it is possible a lock of hair and the uniform of the dead are sent with the remains.

A Military Funeral.

We saw the first military funeral of the war at Yokohama. It was in honor of a young engineer of brilliant prospects who was killed by a sharpshooter while directing the repair of a bridge over the Yalu river in Manchuria. His body had been and occasionally some yokel comes out of cremated and the ashes had been sent home. with a lock of his hair, his uniform, his sword and engineering instruments. One Sunday afternoon his mortuary urn and tablet were transported from the residence and write are looked down upon by their of his family to a Shinto temple in the cemrades as men of very low degree and of neighborhood by a long procession. First came a squad of police, then a military guard of honor, followed by the governor of the province and the mayor of the city. Then, preceded by incense bearers, were a group of priests clothed in elaborate vest-ments of bright-colored brocades, and behind them twelve Buddhist nuns in white robes, similar to those worn by our Sisters of Mercy. Next in order were the surviv-ing members of the family. The sister carried a beautiful lacquer casket contain-ing his ashes and a lock of his hair. His dest brother bore a little tablet of lacquered wood about twelve inches high and four inches wide, upon which were inscribed his name, the date of his death and a posthumous title conferred upon him by the Shinto priest. The remainder of the procession was as follows: A soldier carrying the uniform of the dead upon a bamboo tray.

A soldier carrying the sword of the dead upon a cushion of brocade. Two soldiers carrying a large banner of blue silk upon which the name and a eulogy of the dead were inscribed. Delegation from the corps of military en-

ineers bearing a similar banner. Delegation from the guild of civil enineers to which the deceased belonged, Delegation from the street in which the

ceased lived, with banners. Delegation from the block upon which

Delegations from various patriotic societies, each with an appropriate banner, followed by a long line of citizens. Last of all came a group of coolies bearig a piece of beautifully dressed pine timher, fifteen feet long and six inches square, inscribed with the name and achievements and a eulogy of the dead, which, after the service was erected as a memorial in the temple grounds. We could not witness the services at the temple, but they were very brief. The chief priest in charge received from the hands of the relatives the precious dust and the tablet I have already de-scribed and placed them upon the altar with appropriate ceremonies according to the Shinto ritual; and prayers were offered for his soul and for the success of the cause Shinto ritual; and prayers were offered for which he died. His ashes were afterward placed in a vault used for that pur-pose. The tablet will remain indefinitely upon the altar. The lock of hair, the uniorm and the sword were carried back to former home, escorted by the officials and the delegations which made up the

DRAINING THE EVERGLADES. Wonderfully Rich Section of Florida to Be Made Productive.

There are great agricultural possibilities in the Florida everglades. Though they are yet merely an expansive waste of swamp and lake and jungle, I venture to predict that they will be the location of hundreds of fertile farms within ten years and will by degrees develop into one of the most productive tracts of land in the world. The barrier to the utilization of the everglades has been, of course, the water which covers the greater part of them to a depth of from one to six feet. But it has been found entirely practicable to drain off the water. Work to this end has already been begun, and is being pushed rapidly. it is completed a tract of land 160 miles long and 60 miles wide will have been opened to cultivation. The size of this region is ductivity of the soil. The latter is not only absolutely virgin, but has been fertilized by animal and vegetable life through many centuries. I am confident that its crops will lift Florida to a place among the

leading agricultural states.

The project of draining the everglades attracted the attention of Henry B. Plant in the early nineties, but he was by no means sure that the scheme was feasible, so I, acting under his direction, undertook an expedition through the region. Despite its proximity to centers of population, it was then for the first time thoroughly explored by white men. Ours was virtually a voyage of discovery. We paddled our light boats on lakes and camped on islands that, I have good reason to believe, had never before been visited by any human beings but Seminole Indians, and by these rarely. We underwent so many hardships that some of our party were compelled to turn back, but our efforts were not in vain, for we ascertained the important fact that the everglades along the whole 160 miles of the eastern side are rimmed by a rock ledge. We furthermore learned that all of the lakes are several feet above sea level, and we decided that there was nothing whatever to prevent the water of the lake from flowing into the ocean and leaving the land drained if vents could be made in this long ledge of rock. The chief question be-fore us pertained to the practicability of cutting through the ledge in various places and dredging out outlets into the Atlantic. which is not more than two or three miles

Experiment proved that this work would present no great difficulties. It was merely a matter of a great deal of digging. Henry M. Flagler took up the project, and it is being carried out by his lieutenants. We are not only making artificial outlets through the rock, but are also, by ditching and dredging, turning large bodies of water into rivers and creeks which flow to the ocean. The work has progressed far enough to enable me to predict confidently the opening in Florida within a very few years of a great tract of land of almost unprecedented fertility.

About Trout.

From Harper's Weekly. Trout, theoretically the spiritual dwellers in icy crystalline depths, sometimes have perverted tastes, as well as individuals more highly organized. They eat one another; they eat other fish; they eat their own eggs when the chance presents itself: and I believe, from personal observation, that they deliberately set upon and kill maimed or injured trout. Big trout will jump at almost anything that is in motion on the water. I have seen them come swirling up in the wake of a dipping swallow; they will take the various forms of artificial bait, spoons, spinners, artificial grasshoppers, crickets, frogs and 'dopsons." I have seen trout strike at a small garter snake swimming; I have seen a trout strike and seize a mouse.

Once, while casting from a canoe, when at dusk the night hawks very very thick. I slapped the flies again and again on the shapped the mes again and again on the wings of the girating birds, and on one occasion dislodged a feather which, falling to the surface of the lake, was seized by a trout. On another occasion, in Maine, casting at sunset, I hooked a muskrat through the back. The rat crawled up on the hanks the hook carried away with the bank; the hook carried away a little film of skin and hair without hurting the



Chase's Theater.

As a preliminary to the annual opening which will occur at the matinee Monday next. Chase's Theater has been made more attractive than ever, and the advance sale and assignment of permanent locations, which have been in progress this week, indicate a correspondingly increased degree of public interest. The extensive growth of the advance reservation of seats has made it incumbent upon the management to make a slight change in the policy of conducting this branch of the box office operations, and therefore in the future reservations for the daily matinees will not be held later than 1:30 p.m., and for the nights not later than 7:30 p.m. Recognizing that the inaugural Chase bill is considered indicative of the standard that will prevail throughout the season, Mr. Chase has gone to extraordinary pains in the preparation of the program for next week. Its most conspicuous feature will be the famous foreign novelty, Jewell's autômatic electric mannikin theater. It shows a stage upon a stage. Forty mannikins are employed in the series of representations, which range from the playing of an automatic orchestra, a mannikin minstrel show, blackface comedians, funny clowns, comic sketches, to an imitation of Mile. Helene Gerard and her cakewalking horses. Audiences find it hard to believe that the performers are only creatures of cloth, wood and wire. Frank Bush will, as usual, come equipped with fresh humor of his own peculiar brand. He promises several new stories that will be worth hearing several times. Lew Bloom and Jane Cooper will be witnessed in their latest sketch, enti-tled "A Picture From Life." Keno. Welch and Melrose will contribute novel studies in acrobatic comedy. Mile. Louise Agoust, of the famous Agoust family of jugglers, seen here several seasons ago, has been secured, together with Charles H. Weston, late of the Weston-Yost Company, to give their joint juggling act, that teems with humorous incidents grouped together under the name of "An Interrupted Supper." Morton and Elliott, the phenomenal paper manipulators, harmonica players and vo-calists, will contribute a popular number, and Miss Vera King, comedienne, will offer her diverting series of songs and stories. The vitagraph pictures will show Christopher Columbus in his adventurous quest for the new world. Chase's prices will continue as in the past-25 cents for all seats at the daily matinees, all of them

being reserved, and 25 and 50 cents for re-served seats at night. Chase's bookings for the season 1904-'05 which begins Monday next at the avenue playhouse are more numerous now than last year at the opening. The foreign at-tractions announced for Chase's this seatractions announced for Chase's this season embrace Pewitt's Mysterious Face, the Stean-Erotto family, "Miss She," Kelly and Ashbu, the great Kaufman Troupe, Patty Brothers, the Ten Ichi troupe, the Obersteirer Tyrolean troupe, the Two Alexius, the Dekoe Trio, Troba, Kartelli, Pauline Violi's dogs, Les Dahlias, the Four Musical Avalos, the Six Clincivettis, Frances Gerard, Charrion and others to Frances Gerard, Charmion and others to be announced later. This season's list of recruits from the legitimate ranks contains more conspicuous stars than ever before entered polite vaudeville. Among them are Charles Hawtrey, the distinguished English actor; Henry Clay Barna-bee, the famous comedian of the Bostonians; Agnes Cain Brown, the prima donna; Edna Wallace Hopper, Herrmann the Edna Wallace Hopper, Herrmann the Great, Edwin Stevens and others.

Academy of Music.

The offering at the Academy next Monday will be "Why Girls Leave Home." which is said to be a strong play with many stirring incidents. Messrs. Vance & Sullivan are said to have beautifully mounted the play, scenically, the cafe scene and prison set being particularly ef-

Kernan's Lyceum.

The Whallen Bros.' "Kentucky Belles," one of the most popular burlesque organizations, visits the Lyceum Theater next week, commencing with Monday matinee, August 29. This season the Whallen Bros. have secured the laughable farce "Murphy's Masquerade," in which Mr. Jack Reid, the Irish comedian, will be seen. The specialties include a gymnastic act by Foresto and Albertino; Reid and Gilbert, the celtic fun makers; Terry and Elmer, the "dancing missionary." Aleene and the "dancing missionary." Aleene and Hamilton, the acrobatic girls, and the Re

Herrmann the Great.

Chase's will offer, during the week com mencing Labor day, September 5, a polite vaudeville program that will contain for the first time Herrmann the Great, the prestidigitator. He will be assisted by Marie Herrmann and a company of twelve people. Ten separate mystic features are listed for presentation. Other attractions that week will be Kathryn Osterman and company in a new comedictia; Jack Norworth, Charles Barry and Hulda Halvers, late of "Babes in Toyland;" Crawford and Manning, blackface burlesque comedians; Louise Dresser, the statuesque singing comedienne, and Dorsch and Russell, in a scenic novelty.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

New National Theater.

From Chicago comes the report that Miss Amelia Bingham has repeated her triumphs there in a series of her former successes. This city is the first visited in her short tour of the several larger cities of the, country. The repertoire for the local engagement, which will mark the opening of the New National the week of September 12. will comprise only the two best of these "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson" and The Climbers.

Lafayette Opera House.

The regular season at the Lafayette Opera House will open with a matinee Labor Day, Monday, September 5. The opening bill will include Howard Kyle in 'On the Yellowstone."

During the past two months the Lafayette has been recarpeted and renovated. The prices at the Lafayette this season will always remain the same-matinees, 25 and 50 cents; nights, 25, 50 and 75 cents. The new electric lighting system, which cost upward of \$5,000, will be completed in time or the opening. The box office will open next Thursday morning, when tickets will be placed on

Hearts Adrift.

"Hearts Adrift" will be seen at the Acadmy week of September 5, opening with special Labor Day matinee. The play is an terest. Bright specialties enliven several of its scenes, and comedy incidents and in-

AJIDE

James K. Hackett has purchased a new play, entitled "A Beggar on Horseback." "The Isle of Spice" was shown for the first time in New York last Tuesday night. Arthur O'Keefe has been engaged to play the French ballet master in "The Sambo

London managers all have agents over here now, and are searching the United States for possibilities in the play line.

"Military Mad," with Ida Conquest in the principal part, was produced for the first time in New York last Monday night. Joseph Herbert has been engaged as principal comedian in the support of Della Fox in her new opera, "A West Point

Arthur Byren began his season last Monday night at New Haven, Conn., in "Jack's Little Surprise," a farce in three acts by

Joseph Kilgour has been engaged by Wm. Brady and Joseph Grismer to play the leading part in their production of "Siberia," to be made in Chicago early in October.

Truly Shattuck. who is well known in this city, is to be a prominent member of the "Little Johnny Jones" company under the management of the Cohans this season. Annie Irish has forsaken the legitimate for vaudeville. She has signed a contract to play the Keith circuit in a new sketch, opening in New York early in September. James K. Hackett has engaged Drina De Wolfe for the part of Mme. Santenay in "The Secret of Polichinelle." in which Wm. H. Thompson is to star the coming season under the actor-manager's direction.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke will appear in Jerome Sykes' old part of John Doe in "The Billionaire." Seabrooke's tour will start early in October, and he will include the principal cities of the Pacific coast.

James C. Duff has engaged William Norris for the leading part in "The Cingalee," which is booked to open in New York the last of October. "The Cingalee" is now in its seventh month in London.

The date of Charles Frohman's production of the latest musical comedy, "The Catch of the Season, at the Vaudeville Theater, London, has been fixed for September 10. Three American songs will introduced.

Neil O'Brien has a new and novel act this season with Lew Dockstader's min-strels, wherein he will be seen as the su-perintendent, motorman and conductor of (the B., B. & B. Rapid Transit Co.

Bessie Johnson, daughter of Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland, has been engaged to play a part with Annie Russell's company in "Brother Jacques," which, by the way, will probably be called simply "Brother

Thomas Whiffen will make his first appearance in "The Sultan of Sulu" under Henry W. Savage's management at a new Brooklyn theater tonight. Just what Frank Moulin will do this season has not been decided upon. Charles B. Dillingham has made another important addition to the company which will support Louis Mann in his new play, The Second Fiddle. Mr. Dillingham has engaged Irene Bentley to play the part of the prima donna in the play. the prima donna in the play.

Joseph Hart in December will retire from the "Foxy Grandpa" company, with which he has been identified for several years, and will appear in a new play entitled "The Country Club." The production will be made by William A. Brady.

Sir Henry Irving announces that he has signed a contract for two seasons with Edith Wynne Mathison as his leading lady. This sets at rest all rumors as to who will play the opposite roles to Sir Henry Irving upon his farewell tour of England and Ireland, this coming season and his last annual trial this coming season and his last annual trial tri land this coming season and his last ap-pearance upon any stage, which will be made during his tour of America the season of 1905-6.

EXCURSIONS.

Spend tomorrow on the green lawns of Marshall Hall, where cool river breezes always blow and shade is to be found in Prof. Schroeder's Band enlivens the day and evening with a concert of all the latest music. Harmless amusements of all kinds to please both the old and young are located on all parts of the grounds. Table d'hote dinner and meals a la carte are served in the well-appointed dining room all day and evening. Steamer tomorrow at 11 a.m. 2:30 and 6:30 p.m., returning, leave the Hall at 1, 5 and 9 p.m. Indian Head and Marshall Hall this evening at 6:30 o'clock. Prof. Schroeder's Band in attendance.

These are delightful evenings at Chevy Chase Lake. The air is just bracing enough to enhance the pleasure of danc-ing, and the variety of amusements keeps one "on the go." so to speak, all the time. Every evening finds the Marine Band orchestra on hand to dispense the music for which so many go to the lake to enjoy. After 9 music is furnished for dancing, and the pavilion is thronged until closing hour-11 o'clock. At the rustic theater a new series of motion pictures is presented each week, the subjects being chosen with regard to timeliness and appropriateness. The more strenuously inclined find bowlng, shooting, etc., attractive. The grounds are brilliantly illuminated every night. Electric cars run at frequent intervals day

The Saturday evening excursions of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Com-pany continue as popular as ever, and the steamer leaving this evening will carry an unusually large number to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk.

Bookings for accommodations for the company's Labor day excursion indicate that many will pass that time at the above places. For this trip round trip tickets good leaving at 6:30 p.m. Saturday. September 3, will be good returning until Monday evening, September 5, a special rate

The present is an economical time to make a delightful trip to the Pacific coast, taking in the world's fair en route. Reduced rate round trip tickets are avail-able until September 9, returning October 23. Liberal stop-over privileges are allowed, including St. Louis and a choice of routes is offered. Special rate one-way tickets, limit October 31, will be on sale from September 14 to October 14 also, via the Southern and Southern Pacific rail-ways. Particulars may be obtained at the office of the general agent, A. J. Poston. 511 Pennsylvania avenue, or at 705 15th

In spite of the cool weather and easterly winds, large throngs have been visiting Colonial Beach each week, and many are still going down there to spend the summer. Another of those Saturday night trips will be made by the steamer Harry Randall this evening. She will leave here at 5:45 p.m., make a flying trip to the beach and return in time to leave here again at 8:45 a.m. tomorrow. On the return trip the steamer will leave the beach at 6 p.m. Sunday, and will reach home about 10:30 p.m. Tomorrow the steamers Harry Randall and T. V. Arrowsmith will both leave here at 8:30 a.m. for the beach. The use of two steamers guarantees that neither will be crowded, and a comfortable trip can be enjoyed.

Music will be the feature of the day's when the River View tomorrow, when the River View Orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Chris. Arth, will be heard in sacred concert both in the afterheard in sacred concert both in the alter-noon and evening. Prof. Arth has arrang-ed fine programs for the day. Concerts will also be given on the boat on all trips. The steamer Samuel J. Pentz will leave her wharf here at 11 a.m., 2:45 and 6:15 p.m. These Sunday outings at the View will end with the trips to the resort on the first Sunday in next month.

Silas: "By hen! Josh Weatherby paid Cyrus: "Well, he should have known it the creat was a skin game."—Chicago News.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.



The People's Popular Playhouse

Sept. 5 week—Herrmann the Great, with new illusions and mysteries; Kathryn Osterman, &c. Chase's is the only Washington theater not advancing prices Labor Day mat.

-TONIGHT-

MATINEES, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

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WHY Beautiful in Sentiment. GIRLS Sensational in Heroles. A Story of Real Life Graphically Pictured.

A play that deeply impresses the auditor with the truths pre-

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DANGER SIGNAL ON THE PATH OF FOLLY

NEXT ATTRACTION...... HEARTS ADRIFT

Washington Carried By Storm! The Seeman-Millican

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Grand Military Band of 40 pieces! Balloon Ascension a daily feature! Free Shows and Concerts daily! 50 Extra cars to carry the Open 2 P.M., Closing 11:30 P.M. ALL NEXT WEEK.

MUSICAL FISHES.

Strange Sounds From Some Denizens of the Ocean.

The expression "dumb as a fish" is not exact by any means, for while it is true that the great majority of fish do not seek in any way to compete with opera tenors, many of them are capable of emitting sounds. In proof of this we shall submit reliable testimony, among which is that of Prayer, who states that one night while he was passing along the Pontinaic, the largest river of the western side of Borneo, sounds, sometimes low, at others high; sometimes distant, at others close by. The sounds came from the depth of the water and varied from the resonance of an organ to the soft and harmonious notes of an Aeolian harp. If one dived into the water the music was much more distinctly audible, and it was then seen that it was pro-

John White, a lieutenant in the United States navy, states that at the mouth of the Cambodia his entire company were with the extraordinary sounds produced about the boat. These sounds, which were a blending of the low notes of an organ, of the noise of bells and of sounds which were comparable to those of a great harp, were of such intensity that the vessel quivered. The noise increased and finally formed a general chorus the entire ength of the vessel, but as they advanced up the river the sounds decreased and finally ceased altogether. The interpreter of the party stated that the noise was produced by a troop of fish of an oval form and flat.

The pogonias or tambours, which inhabit the Atlantic coasts of the new world, also make sounds which may often be heard at great distances, this fish frequently congregating about vessels and producing a maddening chorus. In the fresh waters of the Rio Mataje and of the Rio Molina we find musical fish, which, because of this char-acteristic, are dubbed musicos by the na-tives. "While making an excursion in the Bay of Pailon to the north of the republic of Ecuador," M. Thoron narrates, "I pass of Ecuador," M. Thoron narrates, "I passed along a beach at sunset. Suddenly strange sounds, deep and prolonged, arose about me. I at first thought it was a drone of immense size, but seeing nothing about me I asked the rower of my boat whence came the sounds. He replied that they were fish singing, some calling the fish sirenes, others musicos.
"After advancing further I heard a mul

"After advancing further I heard a multitude of voices which perfectly imitated the deep and middle sounds of a church organ, heard not from within but from without, as when we are passing the door of a church, the concert commencing about sunset and lasting many hours, without the fish being in the slightest degree disturbed by our presence and also without the creatures showing themselves at the surface."

AFTERNOONS AT 2:15. EVENINGS AT 8:15. Commencing Monday Mat., Aug. 29 ---THE---

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Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, 6 to 7:30.
Thirty minutes' ride. Fifteen degrees cooler than city. Billiards and bowling free to guests. au3-tf

EXCURSIONS, ETC.

Twentieth Annual Tournament and DressBall

Marshall Hall, Wednesday, August 31, 1904. STEAMER CHARLES MACALESTER

Tilting commences promptly

RIVER VIEW.

eaves 7th st. wharf 10 a.m., 2:30 and 6:30 p.m. caves Marshall Hall 12:45, 4:45, 8 and 11 p.m.

Music by Prof. Schroeder's Rand.

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